

TYBA COACHING CENTRE

CHAPTER 1: DEVELOPMENT

Class 10 Economics | Complete Easy-English Notes

COMPLETE CHAPTER NOTES

Written in easy English for classroom teaching, self-study and exam revision.

Study method: Read each topic, learn the key terms, practise the model answers, and then attempt the revision questions without looking.

Prepared for students of TYBA Coaching Centre

1. Meaning of Development

Development means improvement in the quality of people's lives. People want better income, good health, education, safety, freedom, respect and equal treatment. Development is not only about having more money; it is also about living a healthy, safe and meaningful life.

Different people may have different development goals because their needs and situations are different. A landless rural worker may want more days of work and better wages. A farmer may want irrigation and a fair price for crops. A student may want a good school. A woman may want equal freedom, safety and respect. A business owner may want reliable electricity and transport.

2. Different People, Different Goals

The same thing may be useful to one person but harmful to another. For example, a dam may provide electricity and irrigation, but it may also displace families from their homes. A factory may create jobs, but pollution may harm people living nearby.

Development goals can sometimes conflict. A worker may want higher wages, while an employer may want lower production costs. A new road may help traders but may require land from local residents. Therefore, development decisions should consider the needs and rights of all affected people.

3. Income and Other Goals

Income is important because it helps people buy food, clothes, housing, education and other things. However, income alone cannot show the complete quality of life. People also value equal treatment, freedom, security, a clean environment, friendship and respect.

Two people with the same income may have different lives if one has access to a good hospital and school while the other does not. Public facilities and social conditions matter along with private income.

4. National Development

National development means improvement in the lives of people across a country. People may disagree about what a country should do first. Some may prefer more schools and hospitals; others may prefer roads, industries or jobs. A good development plan should improve people's lives fairly and should not harm the rights of others.

A country's progress should be judged by more than buildings, factories or total income. It should also be judged by health, education, equality, safety and environmental protection.

5. Comparing Countries or States: Per Capita Income

Total income is the income earned by all people in a country together. It cannot by itself tell us how rich an average person is, because countries have different population sizes.

Per capita income = Total income of the country ÷ Total population.

Example: If a country's total income is ₹1,00,000 crore and its population is 10 crore, its per capita income is ₹10,000. Per capita income is also called average income. It is useful for comparing countries or states, but it does not show how income is shared among people.

6. Limits of Average Income

Average income can hide inequality. Imagine a village with five people whose monthly incomes are ■5,000, ■5,000, ■5,000, ■5,000 and ■80,000. The average is ■20,000, but four people earn only ■5,000. So, the average does not describe everyone's real situation.

A country may have high average income but poor health services, low literacy or large differences between rich and poor. For a fair comparison, we should also examine education, health, public services and how income is distributed.

7. Income Categories and World Bank

The World Bank uses per capita income to group countries into income categories. The exact income limits can change from year to year. This method is useful for a broad comparison, but it is limited because it focuses mainly on income. It does not fully show people's health, education, equality or freedom.

In an exam, explain both the usefulness and the limitation of per capita income rather than saying that income is useless.

8. Public Facilities

Public facilities are services that people can use and that are often provided or supported by the government. Examples include government schools, public hospitals, roads, public transport, safe drinking water, sanitation and electricity.

Public facilities are important because some needs cannot be met well by individual income alone. A clean water system protects an entire area. A public hospital can provide treatment to people who cannot afford expensive private care. Good public schools give children from different income groups a chance to learn.

When public services are good, people's quality of life can improve even if their personal income is not very high.

9. Human Development

Human development means improving people's abilities and choices so that they can live a long, healthy and educated life. It looks at people and their well-being, not only at money or goods.

Important measures include health, education and income. Health may be studied through life expectancy. Education may be studied through schooling and literacy. Income helps people meet material needs. These measures together give a wider picture than income alone.

10. Sustainable Development

Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Natural resources such as coal, petroleum, forests, soil and groundwater must be used carefully.

Some resources are renewable, such as sunlight and wind. Others, such as coal and petroleum, take millions of years to form and can run out when used too quickly. Groundwater may be renewed by rainfall, but excessive pumping can lower the water table. Pollution and deforestation can damage the environment and people's health.

We can support sustainable development by saving water and electricity, planting trees, reducing waste, using public transport, recycling and choosing cleaner sources of energy.

Key Terms

Development: Improvement in people's lives. | Development goal: Something a person or group wants to achieve. | Per capita income: Average income per person. | Public facilities: Services such as schools, hospitals and clean water that benefit people. | Human development: Improvement in health, education, income and people's choices. | Sustainable development: Development that protects the needs of future generations.

Exam-Ready Questions and Answers

Q1. What is development? (2 marks)

Development means improvement in people's quality of life. It includes better income, health, education, safety, freedom, respect and equal opportunities.

Q2. Why do different people have different development goals? (3 marks)

People have different needs, jobs, income levels and life situations. A farmer may need irrigation and fair crop prices, while a student may need a good school. A factory owner may want more production, while nearby residents may want less pollution. Therefore, goals differ and may sometimes conflict.

Q3. Why is income not the only measure of development? (3 marks)

Income helps people buy goods and services, but it does not show everything about their lives. Health care, education, clean water, safety, freedom, equality and a clean environment are also important. A person with high income may still lack these facilities.

Q4. What is per capita income? Write its formula. (2 marks)

Per capita income is the average income of a country or state per person. Formula: $\text{Per capita income} = \frac{\text{Total income}}{\text{Total population}}$.

Q5. State two limitations of per capita income. (3 marks)

It does not show how income is distributed among people. It also does not measure health, education, public facilities, freedom or environmental quality.

Q6. Why are public facilities important? (3 marks)

Public facilities provide essential services to many people. Schools and hospitals improve education and health. Clean water and sanitation prevent disease. They also help people who cannot afford expensive private services.

Q7. What is human development? (3 marks)

Human development is the process of improving people's health, education, income and choices. It focuses on enabling people to live long, healthy and meaningful lives.

Q8. Explain sustainable development with examples. (5 marks)

Sustainable development meets present needs without harming the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Excessive use of groundwater can cause water shortage later. Cutting forests can damage soil and wildlife. Saving water, planting trees, recycling and using solar energy help protect resources for the future.

Q9. "Averages hide differences." Explain with an example. (3 marks)

An average combines the values of all people into one number. If a few people earn very high incomes and many earn low incomes, the average may look high even though most people are poor. Therefore,

average income does not show income inequality.

Q10. How can development goals conflict? Give an example. (3 marks)

A project may benefit one group but harm another. For example, a dam may provide irrigation and electricity but may force families to leave their homes. Development plans should consider both benefits and costs.

Quick Revision / Practice

Remember these points:

- Development has many goals, not only higher income.
- People can have different or conflicting goals.
- Per capita income = total income ÷ population.
- Average income does not show income distribution.
- Health, education and public facilities matter.
- Human development focuses on people's well-being and choices.
- Sustainable development protects resources for future generations.

Practice MCQs:

1. Average income is calculated by: (a) income × population (b) total income ÷ population (c) population ÷ income (d) total income + population. Answer: (b)
2. Which is a public facility? (a) Private jewellery (b) Government hospital (c) Personal phone (d) Private car. Answer: (b)
3. Which resource can be exhausted by overuse? (a) Sunlight (b) Wind (c) Coal (d) Tides. Answer: (c)
4. Development that protects future generations is called: (a) unequal development (b) sustainable development (c) private development (d) average development. Answer: (b)

Final Exam Tip: Write the meaning first, explain each point in a separate sentence, and add a simple example wherever possible.